THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1873.

Doct N's Theatre Any Robert. I sweety Theatre Boy Von Wasta. Reyant's Opera House of some and store Pitth Asonne Theatre Serve. Grand Opera Hause Martins. Olympic Thraire II agry Dampty. Oteinurns Half - Ben-Thentre Compue Stat Irons, Tony Pastor's Voice Satria west. Uslan Square Thentre State From. Wallack's State Wood's Moseum Latters ! New York Matthew.

Gen. Garfield and the Back Pay.

The man who is more responsible for the 'ack salary robbery than anybody else is President GLANC. He had no moral tone nor any bigh sense of honor to restrain him from openly making an urgent effort to have his own salary rused. He knew, just as well as lie vien en km w, that it could not be dene without corrupting members. of Congress; and the plainest and easiest method of claims this was to allow them to fileb five theasan't dottars apiece out of

the treasury and call it back pay But next to Gen. GRANT the most culpuble man in Congress in connection with of Ohio. For he is the one man who could bave prevented it; and if he dees not know that he is thus guilty, he is the only man of any prominence in Congress, familiar with the rules and orders of the House, who Goes not know it.

We say nothing that every leading member of the House does not know to be true, when we say that a single word from Gen. GARFIELD egainst the report of the committee of conference who finally approved and thus consumm ted this measure would have killed it, and that his dissent and opposition to it would not have delayed the passage of the Appropriation bill an hour. Gen. Garrierd was the chief and most Influential member of the committee of conference who reported the bill to raise the pay to \$7,500 after the House had voted to reduce it to \$0,500. In fixing the pay at \$6,500, the House had shown great sensitivenes and great apprehention of the consequences. The body was full of quiver and doubt on the subje t, and was very closely divided. It was white things were in this condition that the Speaker appointed the committee of conference. In that that he refused to agree to the robbery to have stopped and killed it then and there.

It is at this point that Gen. GARTIELD puts in his defence. He substantially and we presume un padidedly admits, since there is no doubt on the que tion, that he could have killed the bill; but he excuses himself by saying that he must have killed his general. Appropriation bill at the same time. It is right here that we take is with Gen. Gangieto. We assert that if he had come back to the House on a disagra ment in committee, and avowing his hostility to the mess re, in the then exi ting temper of the House he would have been promptly and everwhelmingly susnor the disposition to raise an issue. They did not want to discuss nor make any noise over the bilt. They desired merely to smuggle if through quietly. If they couldn't do this they were ready to drop it. Had Gen, Gantierto opposed the bill, the next pointment of a new committee of conterence express'ur the dissent of the House, which committee would have been so constituted by parliamentary practice as to achieve to this disent. The transaction need not have occupied thirty minutes, and within another half hour the new committee of conferer ee would have of addition, division, and silence has been It is intimated in the Springfield Repub-Appropriation bill, about which Cen. Carriello expresses so much apprehension, without the obnoxious feawithout a ripple.

Now, either Gen. GARFIELD knows that this is a strictly accurate statement, or of it, then he does not know what every leading nan in the House then knew and now knows, who has any familiarity with the rules and orders and business of the body. We bring the responsibility of this practice prevailed. If stamps are to be validity of the legal-tender act in its apmeasure dire tly home to Gen. GARFIELD on the basis of the feets now detailed. It is idle for him to try to escape it, for it is the actual truth in the case.

Gen. GARRIED knows his own motives, and on that subject we shall have no controver y with him. But if he did not net | much plunder stopped. from Gen. Grant, and become he wished to please him, then we are mistaken; that | The report of the death of Major-Gen. is all. And if the this did not get some IGNACIO AGRAMONTE, received by the

first, by reason of the pressing urgency of so often killed on paper by the Spaniards, the President blusself; and secondly, by his corpse, his arms, his watch and chain, corrupting the members with an allowance (have been so traquently identified in of five thousand deliars a lead. The chief Camagney by persons who knew him ecovered all over with the shame of official and thereby displeasing the corruption—a man who took \$33,000 out of them the rod of paironage. BUTLER; but this fact does not relieve quire full confirmation before it meets Cen. GARRIELD from his unques ionable with erodence. There is scarcely a promiresponsibility for the success of the scheme | nent Cuban patriot in active service to- | jobs of every kind-is officiating as hend

The Lublic Printing.

stamps will almost cover the supposed cost in Washington; and in view of the reward | declared atwenty parcent, dividend and formed of the franking privilege; and when Con- of forty thousand dollars, which Mr. Paics a surplus fund the first year of its existence. It gress comes to be added, as will be done in | is currently believed to have received as some form next winter, in splite of any restriction in the increased salary bill, the is understood that he is under obligation economy of this reform will disappear en- to furnish to the paper which he represents tirely. There is no wish with the domi- whatever reports his owners-the Spannant majority to make it successful, and | iards-may instruct him to forward. every expedient will be tried to revive the | Portentous lies of this nature-for the p.ivilege practically. Notwithstanding these obstacles, it was a step in the right but not irreparable loss to the Cuban direction, and if followed out to its logical | cause-are usually circulated by Spanish

consequences must be beneficial.

account stood as follows:

tion on by torner statutes 10-70 to Constraint of the state of material number. State of the form of the state of material number. State of the s

Total cost of printing and binding for the Excentive that James M. Departments dur-Fig. 1, 15 can Congress of second see 1,050,07 of ing. Total.....

Here is an aggregate of nearly two millions and a half a year, without counting the capital sunk in the immense printing office or the regular salaries and contingencies, which would make a round total of at least three millions per annum. More than one-half, perhaps two-thirds, of this extravagant expenditure is a dead loss to the Treasury and a shameful tax on the people. The shops and markets of Washington are netoriously supplied with this ostly matter for wrapping paper and ordmary uses, while the book sh lves are loaded down with the most valuable pubhe documents. And this system is not confined to Washington. Very recently the two volumes of CLARENCE KING's "Exploration of the Portieth Parallel" were for sale in New York bookstores at \$45 for the set. Four thousand copies of this work had been published by the War Department at an expense of \$36,000 to the

This is only one illustration of a rotten and disgraceful system by which individuals grow rich at the expense of the people, who have to pay the piper while these rogues dance. The pretence that documents are published for the benefit of the masses is a fraud on its face. The mode of distribution is partial and restricted, and when made at all it is for a personal or political purpose, and not to subserve any public interest. They are used like the garden seeds from the Agricultural Bureau, and planted only where they will do most good. All these things have ontered into the perquisites of members of | this! Can any security for life and prop-Congress, and hence the huge appropria- erty be gained by surrendering everything tions are voted without stint.

The printing of the public departments exceeds even that of Congress, and the They rob and steal without limit; and they great bulk of it is without the least autherity of law, and has grown into a vi- ment. Therefore let the people give their cious asage from the practices adopted | consent to the robbery, and let the thieves luring the rebellion. For example, Mr. | cajoy their booty undisturbed! All for Fish prints four or five volumes of what | the sake of order and peace. But what are called Foteign Papers of his own kind of order is that which consists in submotion, and without any resolution asking mission to bandits? And what sort of for such correspondence. Inquire for his peace is to be expected from a set of rufauthority and none can be found. These fians who know no law but their own indespatches are worthiess except to swell fernal avarioe and their own devilish the outlay and the profits of the Ring. | machinations against the rights, the pos-Pamphlets, partisan statements, reports, and everything else are issued from the | Talk of executing the processes of the public printing office, until the extent of courts! Why no process of these courts this abuse has become startling, and it is fit to be executed. They are all kept rows year by year by what it feeds upon for pay; and the whole system of

types, machinery, and the like, are ostensi- obeyed as exercising a legal and a just bly managed by the Joint Committee on authority! watering of stocks in Wall street. Small once powerful journal. differences in weight and quality sum up almost reduced to an exact science at

That is the best reason why such a reform | Justice Chase. system ought to be uprooted. It this be the Court has been unfortunate. It is unimight as well be restored, for the indirect | puted, that he was appointed to the bench even greater than it was when the old previous decision of the Court against the gained by abolition. Down with this cor- passage. In other words, Judge Bradley two millions a year may be saved, and consequently not yet fully understood by

More Spanish Victories in Cuba.

votes in the Senate for the same reason, we are under at it is other delesion.

We recent that the measure was passed, in this city. This gainst patriot has been in this city. This gallant patriot has been obbery at the critical point of his day, other in the Government or in the liberating army, whose death has not been officially reported a dozen times by

the Spanish authorities, When the House of Representatives at | The present report has not, however, nection. the last session passed the act abolishing even this basis. It emanates from Mr. | Reports from Vermont have been induspeciation that the Schate would reject it ent in Havana, was a serts that the infor-investigation into the affairs of the Vermont seconding to the motion habit. To the maifon was faral-had to him by a Spinish | Central Railroad proved that their adminissurprise of all and the disgust of nany it colonel, one MONTERO, chief of staff in was found that the demaroging expend that city. Cabans not oblivious of Me, welf came to the door at last and when | importance to any statements of his which | then. Unfortunately, however, the evidence least expected. When this result and been are projected to the cause of free Caba. produced during the investigation falls to bear achieve tilt became necessary to make some provision for the pushe service in the de-duced his brother-in-law, Connent Porgo, by the railroad officials in behalf of the stockpartments, as Congress would not reassem- once a prominent patriot, to surrender holders except in the opinion of Vermonten ble until December, and the new experiment had to go into operation on the first ment had to go into operation of the first ment had to go into operation of the first ment had to go into operation of the first ment had to go into operation of the first ment had to go into operation of the first ment had to go into operation of the first ment had to go into operation of the first ment had to go into operation of the first ment had to go into operation of the first ment had to go into operation of the first ment had to go into operation of the first ment had to go into operation of the first ment had to go into operation of the first ment had to go into operation of the first ment had to go into operation of July. The men who had just voted for which pecusion, while professing to the label features of the Credit Mobiner operations. abolition, without intending or desiring to the revolution to the revolutionary there was operated a company known as the cause, the was in feality a scoret emissary from Gen. CANALLERO DE BODAS to Don of 5:90 sparos, of which the officers of the road The estimates submitted and voted for | Lopez Roberts, the dun Spanish Minister | and their relations owned 3.633. This company

death of AGRAMONTE would be a serious officials in Cuba, either when during the But under the best circumstances it session of our Congress some logislative world be comparatively useless, unless action toward the recognition of Cub.in

public printing, which has grown to be news of disastrous defeate to the Spanish one of the greatest abuses and regular arms have been received in Havana. All Large sums of money were mysteriously paid from a mysterious secret service fund, but in view of the results. According to the from the Villas district eastward to Cape latest data furnished for the year which | Maisi the patriots have assumed the offenexpired on the 30th of last September, the sive, and in larger and better organized masses than at any previous time since the commencement of the war. It is stiller st known that near Manzanillo, at several was placed where it would do the most good places in the jurisdictions of Bayamo and Holguin, and again in different localities in Camaguey, the Spanish troops have of late suffered several severe defeats at the hands of the patriots; and the reported 34.187 67 death of Gen. AGRAMONTE is probably \$1,019,115 09 merely an offset to the disasters under which the Spanish authorities are smart-

Darkening Counsel.

No people were ever in a more lamentable situation than those of Louisiana today. Having elected a State Government. they have seen it overthrown by a daring conspiracy, of which the President of the United States is a member and the military power of the United States the tool. The legal authorities having thus been driven from their rightful posts, a gang of insatiable marauders have been installed in their places. There is no law among them but the law of fraud and of the strong hand; and the creatures appointed as magistrates and executive officers to do the work of these usurpers are utterly greedy and venal. They pretend to hold courts, but the decrees of these courts are matters of purchase and sale; they pretend to collect taxes, but it is only to fill their own pockets. No subjugated and ravaged community was ever so utterly ground down beneath the heel of a piratical enemy as this wretched State is under the merciless fraud of its present masters. And yet we find the Tribune, " founded by HORACE GREELEY," and lately an organ of reform, giving such advice as the follow-

"Anarchy virtually prevalls in some of the remote parishes; the processes of law cannot be executed; life and property are insecure. No state must be allowed to remain in this condition. An illegal covernment is better than no government at all; and if there is no chance of the installment of McEspeny in the seat to which he was chosen, we must all hope for the sake of order that Kelloge's authority may be recognized."

What shambling cowardice and folly is to a band of brigands whose only object is lawless power and boundless plunder? have finally stolen the people's governsessions, and even the lives of others! which they form a part is a system The Government printing office is an of more rapine and pillage, McExmense machine, and controls an enor- ERV is the rightfully elected Governor, more patronage in various ways, which is rays the Tribone; but as he cannot get his gress. The great contracts for paper, ink, who has seized it may be recognized and

Printing: but that means practically that | It is fortunate for the country that there two men at most, probably one, hold this was once a man at the head of the Telbune. beneficial position. And when the con- and that in the great crises of our history tracts have been made, then there are pro- such contemptible and disgusting submiscesses which may be compared to the sion to wrong was not inculcated by that

as the head centre of a Jersey syndicate Powerful influences and combinations organized to procure the promotion of ture, and it would have gone through exist in Congress and outside of it to pre- Judge Brancey of the Supreme Court to vent any reform in the public printing. | the vacancy caused by the death of Calef

> should be used and demanded. The whole | Judge Bradley's career as a member of not done, then the franking privilege versally believed, and has never been discharge upon the Treasury will be found | for the express purpose of reversing the ruption! should be the cry. Let private | went into the Court upon an agreement or enterprise do the work. Throw it open to understanding respecting his decision upon competition, cut off the excrescences, and a question not yet argued before him, and This is the attitude in which he stands before the country, and it is justly regarded as most discreditable to the Administration by which he was appointed. and, to say the least, exceedingly unfor-

tunate for Judge BRADLEY himself. But in all this, and in everything that honorable men and independent journals have ever said upon the subject, there : nothing so injurious to Judge BRADLEY as the assertion that Secon Robeson-a man the Treasury in violation of a direct statutory prohibition-a man deep in official centre of a syndiente organized to secure his promotion. For his own sake Judge BRADLEY should make haste to deny this report and repudiate so disgraceful a con-

tration had been characterized by self-acrifleing zeal and immaculate purity on the part of has also come to light that this and another car company have supplied the railroad company with cars, which have been kept running at fixed rates per mite whether full or empty, causing the railroad company at times to pay more for change of that kind can be effected until some car service than the entire amount it received resolute Board of Health fills until Sixth Ward for freight; and that cars belonging to the railroad company have been kept standing idle on the sidings in order to give the preference to clean earth up to the level of Broadway and those of the private companies. It has also been | Chatham square. hown that Gov. SMITH, one of the managers of the Vermont Centril, has been interested in a contract for supplying the road with car wheels and other from e stings at prices greatly above accomplete reformation in the | belligerency is apprehended, or when | tracts for operating branch roads at rates highly | pockets

remunerative to himself and his associates. where it went to nobody can find out. It is claimed by Gov. SMITH that this fund was applied to the payment of detectives; but a witness named PUTNAM, who dispensed the money, says none of it was ever used for that purpose. and it is strongly suspected that the most of it among members of the Vermont Legislature Such disclosures as these in almost any part of the country would be considered to indicate a very advanced state of rascality on the part of the officials implicated; but Vermont is so truly loyal to the Administration that she declines to see anything wrong in transactions which are based on the code of morality which finds acceptance and its chief exemplars in the highcet offices in Washington.

A military expedition consisting of ten ompanies of infantry under the command of Gen. L. P. BRADLEY is to leave Omaha barracks to-day for service on the line of the Northern | warding them in envelopes Pacific Railroad. The troops will go by boat to Fort Rice, where they will begin their march into the wilderness. This column will be met at Fort Rive by another composed of six companies of the Twenty-second Infantry under Capt. DICKEY, and those will be reinforced by another under Gen. Custer. The several columns will leave the Missouri river about the middle of June and march along the proposed line of the railroad. It is said that Gen. STAN-LEY will command all the troops in the expedi-tion on the line of the road, numbering about cludes the survey and location of the line from Hart river to the Yellowstone. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from the plains, says that the strip of country between South Pass, Wyoming, and the Gallatin Valley in Montana, into which the famous Big Horn expedition undertook to penetrate, is to be explored by the Government. The expedition named was turned back by the United States authorities because it was intruding on Indian lands. Since then a new treaty has been made with the Snakes, and an effort is to be made under Government supervision to ascertain whether there is any truth in the wild stories that have gained circulation respecting the existence of gold in that hitherto forbidate region.

They say that Judge PIERPONT will accept the mission to Russia. Very good. We trust he will be happy. We have all along been looking to see him made Secretary of State. In our opinion the Russian mission is a poor investment for a man of his ability and political experience; but he and Gen. GRANT know best, and the reason of somethings is what no fellow can find out.

Before his departure for St. Petersburg the Emperor of Germany affixed his signature to the diploma as Prince of BISMARCK, which has just been completed after more than six months' work. Count STILLFRIED has had the general superintendence of the work, which has been done by Herr BLITZ, of the Royal Academy. The diploma is very complete and elaborate, and has twelve pages. The arms of the Prince

were painted by NORDE. On the first page is found the title of the Emperor, surrounded in the margin by the coats-ofarms of the twelve princes of the realm. The eagle surmounts the rest. The great services which procure the elevation to the princely rank-that is, those which tend to the unity and conferring the rank, the limitations as to its descent, the description of the coat-of-arms, and the coat-of-arms itself, are contained in the next six pages. The coat-of-arms is BISMARCR'S former one, with the addition of the princely mantle and the eagles of Prussia and Brander burg on either side of the shield. On the right of the coat-of-arms Danish. Austrian and French standards are introduced, while beneath is an exquisite picture of Strassburg. The signature chiefly manipulated by members of Con- office we must all hope that the freebooter t of the Emperer is on the tenta page of this his-

The stock raisers on the Rio Grande have not yet received any compensation for their losses through Mexican cattle thieves. This is partly owing, however, to the exorbitance of their demands. Some men sent in claims for \$200,000 and \$300,000 damages, when \$5,000 to \$10,000 would have amply compensated them. The claims have been worked up to these bigh figures by lawyers who are acting as agents, and who are to get a contingent fee of fifty per cent. It is probable that both lawyers and clients have

overreached themselves A citizen of Philmont, Columbia county, New York, wrote a few weeks ago to the Hon

This letter was returned to its writer with the subjoined endorsement:

subjoined endorsement:

"Wants his three cents,"

"Washington, March 28, 1873.

"Respectfully returned. You will observe that! have
put your three cents on the outside of this envelope.
"Base F. Butler." substituted for names, nothing has been plication to contracts existing before its Gen. Butter evidently thinks that he has disposed of his correspondent with great smart-ness, when the fact is that he has swindled him out of exactly forty-seven cents. The back-pay bill having imposed upon the people of the United States a debt or the equivalent of a debt amounting to exactly eighteen millions, it follows that each citizen is deprived of half a dollar by the operation; and BUTLER should forthwith forward the balance of forty-seven cents t his correspondent at Philmont.

We do not believe that all the Senators and Congressmen who have failed to return the alled back pay to the Treasury are actuated merely by avarice. There are doubtless somald readily put the money where it belongs, but for fear of bringing their own conduct into contrast with that of President GRANT, and thereby displeasing the man who holds over

The Brazilians are evidently contented with their mild imperial government, and not anxious for a change to the republican despotm of other South American States. A Rio de Janeiro newspaper which demanded a President instead of an Emperor was summarily sup pressed by a mob of indigmant loyalists. 'apno's Cabinet denies having instigated the outrage, but Senator John, a personal assothe franking privilege, it was with the ex- Lappoint Parcs, the Herafit's correspond- triously circulated to the effect that the recent at the teleration of the Government in permitting the obnoxious newspaper to be published than at its suppression by the people. This same Senator showed himself to be about as was found that the demanging expen-ment had been tried once too often. The Price's antecedents naturally attach little managers of the road to an extent really re-markable in these days of bribery and corruppreceptor and master of Autstottal He showed, however, that he was possessed of more candor than the average Gredit Mobiller Congressman by acknowledging the anachronism, and begging

The land on which the Drexel building able features of the Credit Mobilier operations.

\$1.030,000. The seven hundred and seventy nine persons who own the Sixth ward would gladly sell their eight hundred lots, with everything of them, for \$10,000,000. Such is the difference be tween real estate values at Wall and Broad streets and those in the stygian region of the Tombs. The difference is made solely by the surroundings and the kind of business done. The contrast must continue to be as marked as it is until a better class of structures this the stygian ward and a more lucrative business is Everybody knows that no great resolute Board of Health fills up the Sixth Ward's stagnant sewers and some wide awake Common Council covers its wretched pavements with

> It is natural that those who have to work the hardest should be most indignant at the back may rothery. The Miners' Journal carnestly urges its hard working realers not to support the Fennsylvania Representatives who took part in this great raid on their

CONSIGNING RARE GEMS.

COLLECTOR ARTHUR'S VERSION OF THE DIAMOND CASE.

Sending Diamonds through the Post Office Custom House Perplexities - What the Jewellers Say about the Law,

A SUN reporter visited Collector Arthur on Tuesday afternoon to get his version of the "diamond case." This case relates to the seizure of two packets containing seventy-three cut diamonds, which were sent here from South Africa in December last. The seizure has been the subject of much dis

cussion among importers within the past four days, and has received considerable notoriety The story, as told by the merchants, is as fol-An Englishman wished to send some diamonds

from the South Africa fields to this country. He did not know how to invoice them, and in this dilemma he hit upon the expedient of for-

TUROUGH THE MAILS. addressed to the Collector of this port, with a note inclosed asking that official to determine the duties to be paid, and to collect of his agents. He sent a letter at the same time to a ferm in London, who immediately wrote to their New York correspondents here to pay the duties and take possession of the packages. The New York consiguees failed to hear anything of the diamonds or obtain any clue to them until they accidentally saw in a newspaper the announcement of a United States Marshal's sale of diamonds. "scized for non-payment of duties." After mating many persevering impuries they ascertained that these were the very gens they were waiting for. The Custom House authorities, in whose possession they were, would not relinquish them, however, until after the intercession of a New York gentleman of political influence with the Secretary of the Treasury, and the payment of heavy costs.

GEN. ARTHUR'S STORY. the duties to be paid, and to collect of his GEN. ARTHUR'S STORY.

Gen. Arthur characterized the statements as distorted and exaggerate 1 and nothing like the truth. He said that the backages in question were sent to him from the Post Office on suspicion that they contained forfeitable goods. They were addressed to a New York firm and marked to his care. This was a violation of the law, the consignment of dutiable articles to the Collector being expressly prohibited by the United States statutes. The parties for whom the packages were intended were informed that they had been selzed before any suit was begun. The story that they did not know where the diamonds were until they saw a notice of their sale the Collector pronounces false. He said they were not only aware of the seizure, but called on him several times in relation to the diamonds. A suit was commenced because the law left no other course open to him. If the articles had been less than \$1,000 in value then the matter could have been referred directly to the Secretary of the Treasury, but as they exceeded that sum a suit was unavoidable. It afforded the only direct and lawful way for the owners or consignees to recover their goods. As soon as the suit had reached the proper owners or consignees to recover their goods. As soon as the suit had reached the proper stage he (the Collector) recommended the Secretary of the Treasury to remit the penalty and to restore the diamonds on the payment of the diamonds. duties.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S ACT. The Collector directed the reporter's attention section 86 of the General Collection act of

The Collector directed the reporter's attention to section 80 of the General Collection act of 1799, which was framed by Alexander Hamitton, the first Secretary of the Treasury. This section forbids any collector of customs from receiving any consignment of dutiable articles or goods sent to his care under penalty of \$500.

The Collector thought this a wise provision. He said that collectors might make any arrangement they chose in regard to consignments to their care if it did not exist. It had been a constant practice to send foreign packages to him through the mails. Every time he received them he made himself liable to the \$500 fine. Diamonds often came through the post addressed to his care. Diamond merchants like Tiffany & Co., Bissinger & Co., and Mr. Wickham had made complaints about it. They objected to the law, but observed it nevertheless, and felt that it was right that all others should do so as long as it remained on the statistics. right that all others should do so as long as it remained on the statute book. The Collector said that he had given warning nearly a year

DIAMOND BROKERS AND JEWELLERS That the law world be enforced thereafter, when any letters with gems in them were sent to him. He showed the reporter article 9 of the Treasury regulations as follows:

Treasury regulations as follows:

"Parties designing to send strictes of small bulk, but great value, to the United States seem, sometimes, to be under the impression that, for greater security, they can properly forward them through the maist to the cons 2 ment of Collectors of Customs. Such consignation are not sanctioned by law, as offers of the customs are expressly prohibited from being concerned, directly or indirectly in the business of importation. Ar teles so consigned will be held, and treated as unclaimed.

In 1850 Secretary Cobb speaking of consignments to Collector, said: remis to Collector, said:
It is embarrassing for a Collector to be thus placed,
without any net of his own in apparent condict with
its duties, and the obnoxious impropriety of the pracce has unduced this public notice, with a view to its mediate discontinuance. Should cases occuralter is warning, it will become the duty of this Depart-ent to sdopt such nessures as the law may warrent to it an end to the practice.

THE OFFICIAL RECORD. Deputy Collector Phelps, the law officer of the listom House, showed the reporter the official record of the case. This showed that two backets were received from the Post Office on the 5th of December. They were addressed, Dow ey, Corners & Co. New York, care of the Collector of the Port." The same day Mr. Phelps and that the projects had been it the firm word that the packets had bee James Demarest called from the firm, and

Mr. James Demarest called from the firm, and admitted that the letters contained diamonds weighing fifty-three carats.

A history of the selzure was sent to the Secretary of the Treasure, accompanied by an application from the firm to have the gens returned to them. The Secretary had no option except to order the case to go before the United States District Judge.

On the 16th of January, Dowley, Corners & Co. filed a petition for the remission of the penaity before Judge Blatchford. The latter referred it to Commissioner Osborn to take testimony. One of the firm testified that the diamonds had been sent from Natal, South Africa, by Wood & Parker, to thaspow; thence to Dowley, Corners & Co., to be sold. The forfeiture of the diamonds was admitted, but their restoration was asked on the ground that there was no intent to violate the law in sending them through the mails. The evidence was forwarded to the Treasury Department, after which Secretary Boutwell directed the District Attorney to close the case under the mitigating and remitting act of 1597. THE CASE IN COURT.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of the Drama. An entertainment in behalf of the Poor Children's Piente Fund was given at the Union Square Theatre yesterday afternoon by the Charity Amateur Dramatic Association. There was a fair attendance, principally of ladies and elderly gentlemen. "The Honeymoon" was correctly and acceptably presented by the company, of whom Mrs. Sheridan Shook as Juliana and Mr. John H. Bird as the Dake have the beideas of acting. The farce of "Trying It On" preceded the comedy. The object of these efforts is highly cosersing, and renders then worthy of encouragement and repetition.

At Wood's Museum "The Honeymoon" is also now upon the programme, and has been payed since Monday evening in a manner superior to come of the recent dramatic representations of that theatre.

Mr. Bellew gives a farewell-reading at Steinway Hali this evening. There are several pieces on his programme which we believe he has never read in this country.

Settling the Difficulty Between the United

States and The Probate Courts in Peab. SALT LAKE CITY, May 10. An importan cus corpus case was to-day decided by Judge Board man in re John O'Nell, who was convicted before a pro-teste court of riot and assault with intent to kill, and stenced to the Territorial Prison. O'Neil was dis

A Singgering Bill of Costs. Yesterday morning E. Loder Combs. who for ix months has been eccuned in the Ludiow street juit or contempt of court, was released by order of Judi

was arrested Nov. 30 and throw a into jult, where he until yester as. A debt of \$2.500 allocaby fards at at h in, and he bisn't a cent in the world. War ien as a rematted the usual fail fee in his case.

Oakes Ames's Will.

May 14. The Hon. Oakes Ames made will while in Washington last winter, which has been presented for probate by his two sons, Oriver Alices, SOMETHING LIKE HIGHWAY ROB-BERY

Enermous Proft's on Pavement Contracts is Washington-low Grant's Board of Pub-lie Works Fling Money in the Streets.

forrespondence of The Sun. WASHINGTON, May 9 .- Almost daily facts of the most damaging character against the Board of Public Works are made public. The latest and the most important revelation that I have noticed was made through the medium of a lawsuit which has been commenced by W. B Parisen, a contractor under the Board of Public Works, against his wicked partners and the board. ti seems that a firm known as Thomas Lewis & Co., which was composed of Thomas Lewis, D. F. Hamlink, R. C. Lewis, and W. B. Parisen, had a number of contracts to lay what is known as the Parisen asphalt pavement. Parisen claims to be the inventor of the process by which this pavement is distinguished from all other asphalt pavements. He formed the partner ship with these men in order to obtain the

NECESSARY CAPITAL AND INSTRUCE to secure the contracts and execute them. They obtained from the Board of Public Works five contracts for paving six different streets, and the work under these contracts has been completed. And now Mr. Parisen has, by his counsel, W. Cox. Esq., filed a bill praying for an injune. And now Mr. Parisen has, by his coursel, W. Cox. Esq., filed a bill praying for an injunction against his partners and the Board of Public Works: to dissolve the partnership and proure a settlement of accounts under the disclion of the Court; asking that the board by injunction from paying the balances due on san entracts; that his pariners be enjoined also cork done; and that a receiver may be an olithed. The bill of com-laint sets forth the he complainant was equal partner with the decidents in the contracts; that some ofthe works faithfully executed by him, but that the is a lader done doing his sickness, and under neinder done doring his sickn he supervision of his partners aithfully executed; that the wo his supervision was satisfactorily done, "but the rest of it was very imperfectly done, and is a great measure will have to be renewed, havin been done in total disregard to the specification

been done in total disregard to the specifications of the complainant further sets forth that "from the best of his information and belief the contract prices will leave a clear profit on the work of at least \$70,000."

This statement as to the profit realized on the work done astonished me when I read the bill of complainant. I had a very distinct recollection of reading a few years since the testimony of various members of the board and ring before the investigating committee in the spring tion of reading a few years since the testimony of various members of the board and ring before the investigating committee in the spring of 1872 in regard to the cost of putting down this kind of pavement. They unanimously agreed that but a very small profit was realized on the work by the contractors, and ridiculed the evidence of experts, who swore that the pavement could be put down for 90°, a square yard and a profit realized on it. I therefore concluded to examine the report the Board of Works made to the President and Congress last fall, and ascertain the number of square vards of Parisan pavement laid down by Thomas Lewis & Co. and the amount paid for the same by the board. I found in the tabular statements which accompany the board's report that four contracts to pave six streets had been given to Thomas Lewis & Co. In these streets were laid \$3.20 per square yard, would make \$150.83.55—the amount which Thomas Lewis & Co. received for putting down the Parisan pavement. A LIBERAL MARGIN FOR PROFIT

And now, on this amount of work, Mr. W. D. Parisen, the inven or and patentee, comes forward and swears that at least \$10,000 profit was realized. That is, that the total cost of the 47,1511-9 square shout \$80,000 or a little more than half what was recived from the board for putting it down. This certainly is an astonishing statement and one calculated to open the eyes of the heavity-taxed pre-city holders of this District. They were convinced that vast swindling was going on, but they scarcely dreamed that they were being robbed at this rate. I could not credit this statement did it not come from Parisen himself under the solemnity of an eath.

It is quite apparent that the responsibility for this outrageous business must rest with the floard of Paulic Works, which adorted a scale of prices at which they let out contracts and did not allow competition. It has always been charged archits them that their motive in adopting this strange rule was to enable them to give een entirely satisfactor

WHETCHED COMMITTION OF THE STREETS. From the affidavit of Mr. Parison I have no "has been entirely satisfactors" in the amount of profits realized. But I am inclined to believe that the people of this kling. Edden district who the entirely satisfied with the plan. It we certainly not be satisfactory to the property holders along the streets improved with Parise programs, when they can be a constant when they can be a constant.

But what makes this matter worse is the con-dition the of streets in which this pavement has been laid. That on Ninth street is almost worthess now. It is broken up in many places. ment. Tebusit rue of nimed were street teat has been "improved" by the Board of Public Works. Miles and miles of streets which have been paved with these expensive pavements are to-day in need of extensive repairs. I know that it is claimed by the board that the contractors are bound to keep their pavements in repair for three years, but in truth this is at the discretion of the contractors. In half the cases no written contracts have been entered into with them by the board; and where contracts have been drawn up they have not been signed.

NOT TO BE TAUGHT TO STEAL.

steering Clear of the Baleful Influence of the Forty-second Congress.
The Department of Education having eceived the Hon, Robert B. Roosevelt's proposal to give to the schools the additional money which was illegally voted bith for his services in the 42d Congress, the same to be held as a fund whose interest should be spent in providing medals for 'deserving pupils, also received but laid over the following:

laid over the following:

Essivel That this board, highly approving and commending that the sense of honor which makes the Hon. Mr. Roosevelt inswilling to appropriate to his personal use any pertain at that money which was voted by the late Congressin circumstances so peculiar, and apericals ug and sharing the sentiments which have affected his longment to deciding not to retain the same, do here by uself respectfully decline to accept the sum that so don't deal account of its oright as defined by the document test many they and he will not promote the a high cude in the calculation of the young which are of parameters in pertained above all prizes of siver or gold.

A Large Expedition Fitting Out to Profect the Surveyors. Cerrespondence of The Su

reat activity in this fore now, as an expedition is fit-ing out to accompany the surveyors of the Northern

the war. The cavary will hunder see and the inAmity Lon.

The Northern Penche Reilread Concavy contemplate
locating that part of the locating the state of the second to state of the second to the second to state of the second to the secon The try of Hayana, from New York, arrived here "No; he fell head first, accurate him by the least of m

Relief for the Rescued Crew of the Palaris. on for a min and also asking whether he should a lyance in account of the kind units and drew on the t. The Secretary frame, specification of the region to ensure that the region to ensure the facility of the morey. to proceed to 81, John's with every comfort to

A Plea for Ausexation.

Sin: The workingmen have read with much cond. and Oakes A. Almen, as executors. N. G. Ordsy, Moses Dillon, and Philetas swayer are the witay, Moses Dillon, and Philetas swayer are the witasy those Dillon, and Philetas swayer are the witasy through the instrument, and the least swayer are the outaccording to the instrument, and the reservery. No details
dill be given until the will is apprehended. The amount
existed a large, but the property is so invested that its
alice cannot be at present known.

The amount of the first street in the investory of the same of our find
existed a large, but the property is so invested that its
alice cannot be at present known. RAILROAD MEN IN COUNCIL

TITANS WHO BRING THE CORNERS

OF THE LAND TOGETHER The Semi-Annual Convention of the Rattroad Association of America. Facts which laterest all who Travel or Ensage in Commerce. The System that Takes the Place of the Franking Robbery.

Yesterday the Railroad Association of America met in the St. Nicholas Hotel. The meeting was called for 11 o'clock, but it was noon before business was begun. The Hon. Thomas Allen, President of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, and of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, presided. There were present Mr. J. McMailen, General Superintendent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad; Mr. Henry Wood. President of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad; Mr. P. B. Loomis, President of the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Rail road: Mr. W. W. Worthington, of the Port Wayne, Muncle and Cincinnati Railroad; Mr. C. W. Chapman, Superintendent of the Catasangua and Foglesville Railroad; Mr. L. H. Shattuck, Superintendent of the Tioga Railroad; Mr. A. H. Gorton, Superintendent of the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad; Mr. J. M. Osborne, representing the Atlantic and Great Western; Mr. J. S. Thompson, President of the Sweden-boro' Railroad; Mr. L. J. Flenning, General Manager of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad ; Mr. F. N. Finney, General Superintendent of the Canada Southern Railroad; Mr. A. L. Hopkins, Vice-President of the Illinois Central Railroad; Mr. H. P. Goodrich, Superintendent of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad; and Mr. C. Stolz, Superintendent of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad. These gentlemen seemed to be all under forty years of see, except, berhaps, two Many of them looked a fittle more than thirty. There were also present Mr. Charles E. Follett and Mr. James Charlton, on beh If of the Passenger Agents' Association, and Mr. Wilson of Cieveland, Ohio, and Mr. Greene of New Haven, delegates from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The Charman, on calling the association to order, said that there was much business for consideration. Many superintendents who had notified their intention to be present had not afrived, but were on their way. Although there were 108 railroads in the association, few of them

were 108 railroads in the association, few of them were as yet represented.

The reading of the last minutes was dispensed with, and members handed in their credentials. The Chairman delivered his opening address, which was brief, eloquent, and full of interest. Their object was economy. They desired to secure rapid and cheap transportation, with a fair remuneration for those employed by railroad corporations. As the facilities for trailing and commercial population be benefited. Several points were referred to which are to come un for discussion in the course of the session. The report highly complimented the secretary of the association.

Mr. Charles E. Foilett, on behalf of the Pastary of the association. Mr. Charles E. Follett, on behalf of the Pas-

senger Agents' Association, called attention to certain by-laws affecting the fixing of passenger rates. They suggested the infliction of a penalty in any case in which a company violated the rates which were to be considered in the nature for contract. Mr. Follett said that having fixed the rates, they wanted to fix how they might be maintained.

the rates, the maintained.

Mr. James Charlton. Mr. Follett's codelegate. Mr. James Charlton. Mr. Follett's codelegate. Said that he had objected to the bu-laws referred to when they were proposed in convention, and did so still.

Mr. Follett wanted to know from the association how they were to maintain the rates; that was all.

The Chairman thought it a very important question. It was laid on the table.

A MUSAPPREHENSION.

A MISAPPREHENSION.

Mr. Joshus S. Thompson asked whether this was not very much like a consultance of the co

The Chairman announced that the Committee on the Best Method of Despatching Trains would the best of the Committee on a Uniform The report of the Committee on a Uniform system of National Time was read. The committee pronounced Mr. Chas. F. Dowd's system worthy of trial, but were of opinion that imme-

distenction was not demanded.
The Committee on the Interchange of Freight
Cars recommended that the rates should be, for every road of sixty miles, one cent and a half a nile; and for every road of more than sixty on THE FRANKING ROBBERY. report of the Committee on the Cost of my the United States Mail was read. It was not clear an - of interest. The Post Office

was will not onay a fair price, but it was ruled by Congress. That the pay was altogether insufficient was the common opinion of railways. But it was also their opinion that it was best not to come into collision with the Government, and they were ready, therefore, in order to avoid this and to give the public a regular and rapid mail service, to receive almost any pay that the Government would give. The report was hid on the table.

The Chairman said that he would remark that

on the table.

The Chairman said that he would remark that it was generally thought that the abolition of the franking privilege would lessen the amount of mail matter. This was a mistake. The members of Congress, instead of franking, simply procured stamps from the Post Office Department, so that the mail matter was not diminished in the least.

Mr. Loomis presented the netition of the Committee on a Committee on a committee on a committee. ment, so that the mail matter was not diminished in the least.

Mr. Doomis presented the petition of the Committee on a Compromised Standard of Gauge.

The Chairman said that the Roport on Locomotive Mileaze was not ready, but would be presented in a day or two.

A fraternal communication from the New Fugland Association of Superintendents of Steam Railways was read.

The Chairman said that he had received a letter from the Superintendent of the Eric Railway showing what measures they had taken with respect to free passes. It was, however, of a private nature, and he would not read it.

Several letters from various superintendents explaining their absence were briefly referred to by the Chairman.

the Chaleman. A letter from the Atlantic and Great Western, legating a gentlemen to represent them, want. ad, A committee of three was appointed to select as next place of meeting, and the meeting adjurned until to-day. The members of the association direct to in the St. Nicholas at 5 o'cl. ck in the even

Why Aunt Saille Never Married From the Providence Journ !

But, Aunt Sallie, what way.